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## THE TWO TARIFFS.

Readers of this journal will, we have no doubt, feel gratified in finding in this issue of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER complete and authentic reproductions of the two tariffs under the operation of which the people of Canada and of the United States now respectively live. The Canadian tariff, to be hereafter known as the tariff of 1894, is the outcome of the discussion begun in the Dominion

House of Commons in the early part of the current year. After long consideration and investigation the Government, represented in Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, on March 26 brought down and presented to the House of Commons a tariff bill which was published in extenso in the issue of this journal of April 6 last. It was a rather lengthy document, but the interest felt throughout Canada to know just what the Government proposed to do regarding the tariff, induced us to then reproduce the entire bill. As far as our knowledge goes no other journal or newspaper in Canada published the entire bill, although some of them produced some sections and portions of it. After the introduction of that bill in March many incongruities were discovered in it which the Government were diligent in correcting and amending, and which resulted finally in the Tariff Act which is to be found in the following pages, and which will be the law of the land until changed or abrogated at some session of Parliament hereafter to assemble. There may be some features of the Canadian Tariff which may not commend themselves to some manufacturers—no doubt almost any one might point out items which, in their opinion, might be advantageously altered or amended—yet our observation leads to the conclusion that the Government in framing this tariff, were actuated by high and patriotic motives, and for which they deserve, and undoubtedly receive, the thanks of the whole country. Canada will thrive and prosper under the benign influences of protection as exemplified in the tariff of 1894.

Next to our own tariff that of the United States possesses the greatest importance to Canadians, and it is because of the interest we have in it that we feel that no excuse or apology is here necessary for giving it in its fullest detail. It is an exact reproduction of an official copy obtained for the purpose from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This tariff succeeds the McKinley tariff which went into effect nearly four years ago. In some of its items the McKinley tariff discriminated very severely against Canada; and we are pleased to observe that in many of these there are modifications in the new tariff which cannot but be greatly to the benefit of this country. This tariff is the result of more than a year of discussion in a Congress in both branches of which the Democrats were in the majority. The platform put forth by that party at Chicago, and upon which Mr. Cleveland and an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives were elected, declared for a tariff reform which should be as near an approach to free trade as possible; but it will be observed that the so-called free trade tariff of the United States imposes much higher duties upon nearly all dutiable articles than the protection tariff of Canada.

We believe that no other journal or newspaper either in Canada or the United States has yet published the tariff of the two countries in the same issue as we now do.